

FOR POLICE CONTROL OF DRUG ADDICTS

Public Health Association
Adopts Report of Commit-
tee on Subject.

DR. COPELAND OPPOSES IT

International Measures to Re-
duce Supply of Drugs
Are Urged.

The Foods and Drugs, Public Health Administration and Laboratory Sections of the American Public Health Association, at a meeting yesterday in the Hotel Astor, adopted the report of a committee recommending that the group of drug addicts "variously spoken of as criminals, degenerates and social misfits" be kept under official control and declaring that the control of this group is a police problem. The group of addicts who suffer from physical conditions necessitating an indefinite continuance of their use of drugs constitutes a medical problem, in the opinion of the committee.

The discussion of the report, which was prepared by the committee after considerable study of the drug situation in the country and the various methods of handling addicts, was the principal business of the day's session. Among those who took part in the discussion were Dr. Roger G. Perkins, of the Western Reserve University Medical School, who is chairman of the joint committee on narcotics; Dr. Haven Emerson, former Health Commissioner of New York; Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, of the New York Polytechnic Medical School; Dr. James P. Rooney, president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland. Dr. Copeland was one of those who opposed the adoption of the report.

The committee's report said that so far as prevention of new cases of drug addiction may be considered a public health problem there are two points that the committee urged, namely, that international measures leading to the reduction of uncontrolled supply of drugs be taken; second, that the importance of the education of the physician as to the dangers of inducing addiction through medical practice and as to the best methods of avoiding such dangers be emphasized. The report then says:

"In view of the present unsatisfactory state of this medical problem and of the very diverse opinions existing as to its bearing upon legislation and the police regulations, your committee believes it to be to the public interest that a research committee of clinicians, biologists and psychiatrists should be appointed with official sanction to investigate all phases of the question and thereafter to make an authoritative pronouncement on the medical problem involved. Your committee further recommends that the American Public Health Association executive board be authorized to cooperate to this end with other official bodies."

DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA SIX WEEKS AFTER BITE

Dog Jumped at Henry Kessell
and Youth Is Dead.

A black and white mongrel dog jumped at Henry Kessell, 12, of 402 East Forty-fourth street, and caught the boy's sleeve in his teeth. Henry shook the dog off and the animal ran away.

That was six weeks ago. The incident was forgotten until last Saturday. Then Henry became ill, and had a high fever. A doctor in East Fifty-third street was puzzled, and said he thought the boy had pleurisy.

But the symptoms were more pronounced on Sunday, and when the doctor asked Henry's mother, Mrs. Moran, if Henry had been bitten by a dog, the treatment was changed, and Henry was hurried to Bellevue. By that time Henry could scarcely hold up his head. His condition reached a crisis yesterday afternoon, and he died. Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, Assistant Medical Examiner, performed an autopsy which revealed death as due to rabies. For scientific purposes a microscopic examination will be made of the internal organs.

ENRIGHT TRANSFERS HONEST DAN'S CHUM

Capt. O'Connor Sent to Brownsville, Where His Friend
Was Exiled.

Capt. Richard O'Connor, who was made an Inspector by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods on the same day as Honest Dan Costigan and who like Costigan was refused a captaincy by Commissioner Enright, was transferred to Brownsville yesterday by order of Enright.

The Brownsville station house is the place where Costigan was vegetating until his retirement, which took place at midnight Tuesday. Brownsville adjoins East New York. Travelling back and forth will consume even more of Capt. O'Connor's time than it did Capt. Costigan's. Both men live in the Bronx, but O'Connor's home in 25th street is farther north than Costigan's.

O'Connor and Costigan are friends, and both became inspectors on October 19, 1917. While Costigan was commanding Commissioner Woods's vice squad O'Connor was in charge of the Seventh Inspection District, in The Bronx. Under Commissioner Waldo he was a lieutenant on Inspector John F. Dwyer's staff and was promoted to a captaincy. Under Enright he has been the skipper in East 104th street, whence he is now sent to Brownsville to succeed the departing Costigan. Joseph Loonan, who became a captain on November 1 and has been temporarily assigned to Traffic Squad F, succeeds O'Connor in East 104th street.

Yesterday morning after his retirement on a pension Costigan said he had been kept under surveillance during the Enright regime by Detective Thomas J. Devine. Devine said yesterday at Police Headquarters that this was not true. Costigan's only comment was that he had expected a denial.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO WIN NEXT FALL

'Stop Criticising Gov. Miller,'
Advice of New York
County Committee.

SEE CHANGE IN FEELING

'Hughes Once Accused of Ruin-
ing Party,' Martin Saxe
Reminds Hearers.

"Stop criticising Gov. Miller and get busy, so as to win the State election next fall." This in effect was the advice given last night by the Republican County Committee at its first meeting since the municipal ticket went down to defeat.

Under a suspension of the rules requiring new matters to lay over for a month this resolution was adopted unanimously: "Whereas the result of the election in this city on November 8 was unfavorable to candidates of the Republican party, and

"Whereas the Republican party is a forward looking party, benefiting by the experiences of the past and utilizing them for future progress; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we urge upon all Republicans in the county of New York earnest efforts to overcome ill-founded prejudices, so as to present an united front for the attack on our political enemies next fall, when a Governor, a House of Representatives and a United States Senator are to be elected.

"There are fifty-seven reasons why we went down to defeat in the recent election," said Martin Saxe, speaking on the resolution, "but we must forget that and look to the future. I believe in leadership, even if I do not agree personally with a leader, I believe in supporting him, nevertheless. I remember they said Gov. Hughes had ruined our party. Mark you, he is now the greatest man in the United States, not barring our great President.

"The business men know Gov. Miller and the able administration he is giving. I believe there will be a revulsion of feeling before the next election. Many business men were disgusted because of the way in which some Republicans attacked the Governor in the last campaign."

A resolution was passed congratulating the nation on "wise statehood and prompt action of President Harding and Secretary Hughes" at the armament conference.

Denouncing the Democratic members of the Board of Elections for preventing the installation of voting machines here this year, the committee urged the Legislature to amend the law to make it obligatory for the board to provide enough machines to equip 47 per cent. of the election districts by April 1, 1922.

Resolutions favoring the establishment of a Republican city committee in the interest of efficiency and harmony and the appointment of a committee to suggest amendment to the election law were passed, all under suspension of the rules.

\$65,625,000 IS PAID; \$21,620,000 PUT IN

Continued from First Page.

dividends the company exhausted its cash resources and in addition borrowed approximately \$2,600,000 on short term notes. Since the discontinuance of dividends it had to borrow \$1,400,000 additional on short term notes to meet its interest charges."

Mr. Quackenbush rose to protest that there should be "no misunderstanding that there has been a payment out of capital." He said there had been no allegation that the company ever had impaired its capital, and that Gen. O'Tyran and a committee of the board had examined that question.

"The whole thing depends," interjected Mr. Shearn, "on whether there was or was not a surplus. I am aware the book shows there was a surplus."

"The point is," retorted Mr. Quackenbush, "that the previous years supplied the dividend payments. I should not have interrupted if this had not involved a question of crime."

Gaynor Called to Stand.

Mr. Gaynor was then summoned. The auditor is a white haired veteran of apparent Scottish extraction. He has held his post with the company for thirty years. Mr. Shearn took up the company's balance sheet for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, approved by the witness and attested by Mr. Hedley, president of the company. Mr. Gaynor, president of the company, then stated that the examination disclosed that the

company was therein credited with a corporate surplus of \$2,312,570.48. Among the listed assets were \$19,379,244.95 in investments consisting of the stock of associated companies. Included was stock of the New York and Queens County Railway Company. Mr. Shearn showed that this stock, with a face value of \$3,204,000, was being carried on the books as valued at \$2,895,000, while the company last year had an operating deficit of \$625,815 and a total corporate deficit of \$4,677,349.

The Interborough's ostensible surplus of \$2,300,000, it was shown, would be wiped out if this stock were written off.

"Will you kindly tell me," asked Mr. Shearn, "what is the justification of carrying in your assets at the same figure that you paid for this stock, that is, \$2,895,000, when the company has a deficit of nearly \$5,000,000, or nearly half as much again as the par value of its stock, and that year after year has been showing a net loss in operation?"

Mr. Gaynor replied that it was carried at original cost price because of the rules established in 1905 by the old Public Service Commission for its uniform system of accounting.

"Don't you understand the whole object of this balance sheet is to show the commission and, through it, the public, whether a company is solvent or insolvent?"

"It has that for one of its purposes," the auditor admitted.

"And if it is correctly kept, it then would show that by disclosing whether the company had a surplus or a deficit."

"Not necessarily; not necessarily."

"Don't you think that the layman, the investor and the commission itself are entitled to assume that when you set down the value of your stocks of asso-

ciated companies at \$19,000,000 that represents their true value?"

"It represents their cost; there is nothing in the rules of the commission calling upon us to set down the valuation of that stock, but we are required to set it down at cost to us."

For the better part of an hour examiner and witness sparred. The sole admission of the auditor of the I. R. T. was: "I believe those stocks may be valued at this time at much less than cost, but I do not know what they may be worth in future."

Finally the examiner asked the question already quoted, which the witness protested he could not answer. After consultation with Counselor Shearn the commission was disposed to dismiss the witness and proceed against him to compel a responsive answer. Mr. Shearn, however, preferred to continue the examination of Mr. Gaynor along other lines.

Tries Some Paralleling.

"If as a matter of fact," was a question put half an hour later, "your net assets were worth \$20,000,000 less than shown here and thus turned a surplus

into a deficit of \$18,000,000, and you declared a dividend of \$7,000,000 in that year, you would be running counter to the law, wouldn't you?"

"On that state of facts, yes."

Before adjournment to Monday morning Mr. Quackenbush apologized for the attitude of Mr. Gaynor. "The commission will understand, I trust," said he, "that Mr. Gaynor is not a lawyer. He is an accountant. He doesn't understand that a hypothetical question may be asked that may be answered negatively or affirmatively."

"I should advise him to answer 'yes' to your question and I will answer 'yes' for the company. But I trust the commission will remember there is a certain gentleman named Verner in this town who is very much interested in these facts. I know Judge Shearn does not wish to make a record here that would assist Clarence Verner in his purpose of ruining this company."

"Mr. Quackenbush, the truth will never assist Mr. Verner," shot back Mr. Shearn, "and all I am after is the truth. I do not expect to draw any conclusions about solvency or insolvency from Mr. Gaynor."

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FIRST LIBERTY BONDS EVIDENCE OF LOYALTY

German Bought None, Fails to
Get Citizenship.

Citizenship was denied to Otto Schechten, 50, of 148 Beach Third street, Far Rockaway, yesterday by Justice Crosey in the Queens Supreme Court because he had failed to purchase Liberty bonds of the first issue. Schechten was born in Cuxhaven, Germany, and came to this country in 1914. He is married. In reply to questions the applicant said he had purchased bonds of later issue, but none of the first.

"Those who purchased bonds of the first issue of Liberty bonds did so without asking and for patriotic reasons," said Justice Crosey. "We were all asked to purchase them of later issue." After this Schechten also admitted he had been arrested on a charge of book-making in 1918 and was fined \$50.

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Announce for Friday and Saturday a Most

Remarkable Sale of Women's Frocks

Many heretofore sold in our regular stock up to 45.00
and offered for the first time

at 25.00

For every daytime need, be it business, general or matinee wear, there is a frock here to satisfy it—and at 25.00 its purchase is both an economy and a pleasure.

Here you will find straight-line coats or over-tunic models in Tricotine and Poiret Twill, hand or bead embroidered, or smartly braided—in navy or black. Or for dressy wear, there is Crepe de Chine in the long, slim silhouette that every woman will find becoming—trimmed with ribbon or monkey fur, and boasting graceful bell sleeves, as well as a Vionnet model in Canton Crepe that is Frenchly chic. In black, navy and brown.

Sizes 36 to 44 in the assortment, but
not in every model.

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A Sale of 850 Women's Wraps and Coats At the Season's Lowest Prices

These coats are remarkable for their splendid workmanship, the wealth of style they embody, and for the low prices at which they are offered

At 29.50

Smart straight-line models developed in warm Winter coatings, tailored in keeping with the mannishness of the fabric. Each has large pockets, trig collar and belt and is silk lined throughout, or half lined.

At 39.50

Ultra-smart Coats in which pretty stitchery, full skirts, graceful draping, or the smartest of tailoring is shown to much advantage. The materials are Normandy, Chamo Velour and imported Broadtail cloth, in Deer, Malay, Sphinx, Black, Sorrento and Navy Blue. Silk lined.

At 49.50

Coats and Wraps distinctive in their styling, so correct in tailoring and fabric, they will appeal to the most particular women. Made of Bolivia, Normandy, Chamo Velour and imported Broadtail cloth, collared in wolf, mole, opossum or nutria, or self material. In the most desirable colors of the season.

At 65.00

Really the finest coats to be seen anywhere near this price. Made of fine Bolivia, Erminie, or Normandy in semi-fitted, loose fitting or tailored models, with collars of taupe wolf, beaver, nutria, mole and caracul. In Malay, Sphinx, Deer, Navy and Sorrento, Blue and Black.

At 75.00

Coats and Wraps in a wide variety of modish styles to suit the most fastidious taste. If you prefer wrap models, they are here—if you want a tailored coat, you will find plenty to choose from. Developed in Panvelaine, Bolivia, Veldyne and Erminie, with sumptuous collars of beaver, squirrel, caracul or mole.

At 85.00

The most distinctive coats and wraps of the season, exact reproductions of costly originals of French and American creators, developed in Panvelaine, Wondura, Bolivia, Veldyne and other deep pile fabrics, trimmed with beaver, squirrel, mole and wolf. Handsomely silk lined.

Also—A large assortment of extra size coats in the most desirable fabrics, models and colors.

39.50 to 198.50

Fourth Floor.



Saks & Company

Are Now Featuring Exceptionally Well Made

Cordovan High Shoes for Men

At 7.85

Cordovan Shoes are smart but not the newest shoes for men. Cordovan in combination with other leathers is considered correct, and for that reason these shoes have tops of Cheshire Grain leather to relieve the glass-like smoothness of the cordovan. The result is a better looking and a better wearing shoe than has been seen for years at 7.85.

Made with double sole and rubber heel so that the hardest of Winter weather will have no effect upon it!

FIFTH FLOOR

Entirely New!

Wool Tuxedo House Coats for Men at 15.75

Tax included. A new vented, silk braided, one-button Tuxedo House Coat, very skilfully tailored in all wool, double-faced cloths in several good colors. A really wonderful coat, reasonably priced.

FIFTH FLOOR

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

J.M. Gidding & Co.

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NEW YORK PARIS

New Location when Decorations
and Equipment are Completed.
Fifth Ave. at 56th and 57th Sts.

Feature today and tomorrow at Removal
Sale Prices extensive selections of Swag-
ger Clothes for wear at the Football
Games and the various other Sports
Events of paramount interest which are
taking place at